



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Limnologia. Studio Scientifico dei Laghi. By Dr. G. P. Magrini.

xv and 242 pp., 53 Figures, Map, and 12 Appendices. Ulrico Hoepli, 1907.
(Price, L. 3.)

One of the excellent scientific handbooks for which the house of Hoepli is known. The Italians have shared prominently in the work of advancing limnology, or the scientific study of lakes, to its present position, and this volume is an adequate guide to the methods of pursuing the study. The instruments used and how to use them are described, and the work deals with the details of investigating the genesis, physical and chemical nature, movements, biology, and other conditions and phenomena of lakes.

La Questione Congolese. By Aristide Cornoldi. 63 pp., Appendices and Map. Milan, 1907.

This monograph has been published under the auspices of the *Società Italiana di Esplorazioni Geografiche e Commerciali* of Milan and of the *Istituto Coloniale Italiano*. It is an excellent and impartial study of the whole Congo question, including the history of the organization and development of the State, the nature of its government, its relations with the natives, the report of the Committee of Investigation in 1906, the reforms proposed, the debates in the British and Belgian parliaments, and the probable future of the country.

A Scientific Geography. Book V. Africa. By Ellis W. Heaton.

109 pp., 38 Maps and Diagrams, and Glossary of Geological Terms. Ralph, Holland & Co., London, 1907. (Price, 1s. 3d.)

The excellent plan on which the author is writing this series of geographies has been outlined in the BULLETIN (p. 764, 1907). Some statements and omissions in the present volume should be corrected in the next edition. Lake Ngami, mentioned as one of the chief salt lakes in Africa, has been in a state of complete desiccation for years. The Kong mountains (p. 23) do not exist. Burton and Speke did not penetrate the lake plateau southward by way of the Nile, but westward by way of Zanzibar (p. 33). Liberia was founded before, not after, the abolition of slavery in the United States (p. 34). The Congo does not afford 2,000 miles of navigable waters from Leopoldville to Nyangwe, because navigation is interrupted by rapids for 75 miles between Stanleyville and Ponthierville and for over 100 miles between Kundu and Nyangwe.

A Modern Slavery. By Henry W. Nevinson. x, 216. Harper & Bros., London and New York, 1906.

Cocoa, like other forms of drink, has its slaves. They are found chiefly in São Thomé and Príncipe, two small Portuguese islands which lie in the Gulf of Guinea, close to the equator, and about a hundred and fifty miles from the west coast of Africa. The islands are extremely beautiful, with dense wooded slopes rising to a height of five and even seven thousand feet within a few miles of the sea. Rain falls copiously, and the volcanic soil is very rich. "The islands," to quote Nevinson, "possess exactly the kind of climate that kills men and makes the cocoa-tree flourish." Great profit can be realized from plantations, provided the necessary labour can be procured, but labourers will not go to the islands voluntarily. Therefore the Portuguese practise slavery, and bring negroes from the